

The Claresholm Review-Advertiser

VOLUME 12

Claresholm, Alberta, Friday, September 15, 1916

No. 30



IF YOU DON'T BELIEVE "IT PAYS WELL" JUST PUT ON A "SEEDY" OUTFIT AND GO OUT AND HUNT FOR A JOB. YOU WILL SOON FIND OUT THAT IT DOES NOT PAY NOT TO DRESS WELL. YOU WON'T GET THE JOB. THEN THE MORAL IS: WEAR GOOD CLOTHES. THAT'S THE ONLY KIND YOU CAN GET FROM US.

Jas. Clark Co.'s Departmental Store

CROCKERY

We have just received a large assortment of Dinner Sets in Floral and Gold Band. Also a new line of Souvenir China, of Claresholm.

- We carry a full line of Ladies' Men's and Children's shoes.
- We are agents for the celebrated Semi-Ready Clothing.
- We want your Butter and Eggs.
- We carry a full line of Dry Goods and Groceries.

M. FISHER Departmental Store CLARESHOLM

THE MEN'S CASH STORE

I HAVE RECEIVED
NEARLY ALL MY
FALL AND WINTER GOODS

These goods were bought direct from the manufacturers and, by so doing will be able to sell better goods and give lower prices than if bought through wholesalers. Having paid Cash I shall sell for Cash, and by paying strict attention to business hope to merit your trade.

Carl J. Braren

Have You Tried
"JOHN BULL" CREAM-O-MALT BREAD?

The New Wrapped Bread of Full Weight
MADE FROM MILK AND MALT

The Malt Flour used in the making of this Bread has obtained over 150 Medals and Cups, including three GOLD MEDALS AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

Ask for John Bull Cream-O-Malt Bread, and we will weigh it.
10c. Straight
Our Royal Household Bread—3 Loaves for 25c.

E. G. BARBER'S BAKERY
BAKER and CONFECTIONER, Shelver St., Claresholm

School Fair a Great Success

The first annual school fair which was held at the Agricultural College last Tuesday, was a splendid success. The size and quality of the exhibits, the interest taken both by parents and children were sufficient to justify the action of the department of Agriculture in introducing the public school fairs into Alberta. As several students in the afternoon sold, the quality and uniformity of the vegetable exhibit surpassed anything ever shown at the previous one of the regular "agricultural" fairs. The large tent erected on the college campus, as well as the upper room of the steel building, was literally crowded with vegetables. The exhibits of leaves and poultry on exhibition spoke eloquently of the care that had been given them, while the as-the-work-and-home-cooking was something for the girls to be proud of.

In the afternoon a public meeting was held in the lecture hall which was crowded to the utmost.

Prof. Scott, who had charge of the Fair in this district, and who has been making regular visits to the modern schools taking part in the fair, occupied the chair. Short addresses were given by Dean Howes, Mr. Carley, Mr. Foley, Mr. Craig, Prof. Stephens, Miss Hayward and Mr. Telford. The competitors well-deserve all the good things said to them, and even the defeated ones were very determined more than ever to try again for the prizes next year.

One could not speak too highly of the work done by Mr. Scott during the summer, as instructor and co-ordinator of the work. There is little doubt that the success of the Fair, and the splendid exhibits, were largely due to his untiring energy.

During the Fair the entire college staff was busily engaged, the exhibits, awarding the prizes, attending to the sports and to many duties requiring their presence.

We hope next week to be able to give a list of the prize winners, and other information in connection with the Fair. We are sorry that our limited space this week will not permit a complete report.

A Remarkable Record

The Stately Alberta Farmers Co-operative Elevator has the distinction of being handled during the past season more grain than any other elevator in Alberta. The inspectors report gives a total of 400,000 bushels of wheat and 100,000 bushels of oats. This is the only country elevator in the province that has passed the half million mark in one year.

Mr. F. C. Ketter, the manager, says that but for the on-charge last winter, and the limited capacity of the elevator, he could have raised his total to 750,000 bushels. The elevator now is the largest of the co-operative elevators in the province, and has a capacity of 8000 bushels. Besides the regular grain business, the agent has handled several cars of flour, lumber and twine.

Several improvements are being made in the elevator for the coming season. A new automatic scale is being installed and a new shed is being added to the building.

Under the able management of Mr. Ketter the shareholders can look forward to a very successful season this coming year.

Will Breezes

Mr. W. Furman will winter in California and enjoy the sea breeze.

N. Cleveland, of Vancouver, B.C., was visiting in the hills lately at the home of W. Irish.

The snow storm on the night of the 12th will put a rattle on some of the slow ones in the hills.

The student preacher on this circuit will soon be quitting. He will preach his "farewell" last Sunday in September.

What a pleasure to read the Round Up Kipples. After hearing the blame or some young men for all the nasty things said about our friends and neighbours, now someone else will share the responsibility with me.

Letter From Vice-President

Farmers Elevator Co.

To the Editor:—A marked copy of the Advertiser has been forwarded to my desk which contains an article concerning the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Alberta Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co., which was held recently at Claresholm. This article is a report of the talk to the farmers given by myself, and which criticizes the use of too vigorous language by the speaker.

Undoubtedly, the reporter has never felt or understood the meaning of the "Big Interests" have on the common people under which the rich are growing richer, and the poor are growing poorer. He may even be one of those who in their weak way echo the sentiments and follow the practices of those higher up, a minor among wholen, or he may be a representative of some of those whose fortunes have been built on the unjust regulations which govern commerce, and of the continuance of which their future depends.

I cannot conceive that this man can be a citizen of Claresholm, and object that a spade should be called a spade in connection with the names of the elevators, etc. I have in the last twelve months rebuffed the farmers of the territory tributary to that village at no less than \$200,000. Does not this man understand what that sum of money would mean to Claresholm?

In the use of the word to which objection was made, one rule governs the writer, and that is to refrain from its use in the presence of the farmer. The farmer is no drawing room or ladies man, and the use of the most vigorous word in the English language, and for which its equivalent in foreign exists in no other tongue, will shock no red-blooded Anglo-Saxon, and only sensibilities of the most ultra-discriminate order will flinch under its use, unless the cost fits the language.

I yield to no man in reverence to worthy objects, but if it were possible to consign to oblivion, the men who in the last year defrauded the wheat growers of Western Canada of \$10,000,000, and who added not one single kernel of wheat or one loaf of bread to the world's food supply, it would be better for both the producer and the consumer, and sometimes when I contemplate the wrongs I and my neighbor farmers suffer, my wrath constrains me to give utterance to my feelings, and in the minds of the thousands of farmers I have met during the last spring and summer, I believe the same thoughts are engendered, if not actually expressed.

One of the most serious professional abuses, has the action of the great masters of the English language, and the writers who have made our mother tongue the most widely read, and who are making it the most widely spoken language among civilized people, need not be ashamed that its use continues. The writer has even been called to task when speaking to mixed audiences, because he has refrained (for the ladies sake) from using the appellation which he considered the only one fitting the human rascals who prey upon the common people.

In plain words, the damnation of a few of these individuals is the only salvation of millions of honest working every day common people, and of untold millions yet unborn. However, I offer all due apology to my critic, and if I should have the pleasure of speaking to the farmers of Claresholm again, I will use the Greek, Latin or Hebrew equivalent of the word to which exception is made, in deference to the feelings of the writer of the article in question.

The paragraph referred to in the report of the annual meeting which we published on August 11th, reads as follows:

"The speech from beginning to end displayed a keen insight into the grain business, and was only marred by the too frequent use of the word 'damns.' It is true that our public men who come from the land office learned that bad language on the platform only detracts from the influence that the speaker exerts, and that if I should have the pleasure of speaking at the meeting referred to by Mr. Brown, and in passing the report for

publication considered that full justice was done to the speaker. Credit was given, and it was well deserved, for the excellency of the speech, and the criticism regarding the speaker's habitual use of damn was certainly not untrue.

For the information of Mr. Brown I must say that the reporter has long been a student of sociology, and that so far as we can learn always belonged to the wage earning class, until he took up a home-stay in Alberta. The report shows plainly that he had no sympathy with the class so strongly condemned by Mr. Brown.

Speaking for himself, the editor is not yet convinced that a man should use any language in the presence of gentlemen that he would not use in the presence of ladies. Why should not our farmers be better men? Their wives have as much right to be called ladies, as the wives of the parasites who live on the earnings of the workers, and self respect and culture are by no means lacking amongst our farmers in this part of Alberta.

That the word has been used by the great masters of English, we will concede, but not indiscriminately, as it was in the case in question. But even so, Shakespeare used many words that would hardly be tolerated on the public platform to day.

In the speech under discussion, the word at times was well chosen and used very forcibly, but at other times it was used out of place, and when its use was worse than meaningless.

Our readers, no doubt, noticed the discrepancy in the above letter, where the writer says there is no equivalent in force for the word in any other language, and then in closing he says, that on his next visit he will use the Greek, Latin or Hebrew equivalent in reference to the feelings of his critic.

The editor will be pleased to hear Mr. Brown when he again visits Claresholm. The information given by him at the annual meeting deserves a large audience, and if Mr. Brown will favor us with an article or articles dealing with these matters that are of so much importance to the farmers we will be delighted to publish them both in the Stately and Claresholm and local papers.

Hinkle-Currence

A quiet wedding took place in Claresholm on Thursday, Sept. 14th, when Harriet Hinkle, of Tennessee, U.S.A., was united in matrimony to Miss Edna Currence, of Claresholm.

The brides were Mr. W. J. Hinkle, and a sister of the bride, Miss Minnie Currence. Rev. R. K. Peck performed the ceremony.

Like a Letter From Home
Wynne has put in a shock of Royal Wiltshire, and, both past and present, sticks. This line of goods will appeal to old countrymen.

What's Wrong With the Churches

What's wrong with our local churches? As with some of our merchants in town the advertising department is sadly neglected. Some years ago church notices were printed and framed, and hung in the local hotels. Travelers were able to see the time of service, and were told as they read the notices, that a welcome awaited them at the town churches. Either the churches never visited the hotels, or they have forgotten that their cardinals are the souls of the town hostesses. In the Queens Hotel the Methodist church has a card giving Rev. A. B. Argue as the pastor. It is now nearly six years since Mr. Argue has been in the town. Now by it is to be the Church of England card, which gives Rev. Henderson as the pastor, and by its side is the Presbyterian card, which gives as the pastor, Rev. W. McNeil.

A reorganization of the advertising department of the churches would be a good thing. It is somewhat of a disgrace and a reflection upon the sincerity of the professors of Christianity, that Pious' shop and Beelman's Pills are well known necessities to certain African tribes who as yet have never heard of Christianity.

If the churches have anything that ordinary common humans need, it had better make it known. A world wide conquest will never be realized by the churches until the publicity department of the church is considered of greater importance.

Special at the Rex

There will be a special night reel film show, play at the Rex next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. It is entitled "The Spiders," and is said to be exceptionally good. It will be on for one night only.

THE American Restaurant

KEEP COOL
By Eating Boese's
ICE-CREAM

Always on Hand—Choose Flavors
Just the place to take a rest in
Canada

FULL LINE OF
NEILSON'S CHOCOLATES

J. B. BOESE
PROPRIETOR

Rex Theatre

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FRIDAY and SATURDAY
Paramount Pictures

PRESENTS
JOHN BARRYMORE
In the celebrated adventurous
romance

The Dictator
By Richard Harding Davis in
Motion Pictures, directed
by Oscar Eagle.

Watch for date on the next
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
Mutual Comedy,
"The FIREMAN"

Adults, 25c. Children, 15c.

Claresholm's Most Popular House of Entertainment

BRITAIN PREPARED

Will be at the Rex
Theatre on Friday
and Saturday,
Sept. 29 & 30

Be Sure and See this great
War Play, authorized by
the British Government.
You can't afford to miss it.

Hats! Hats!

Hats to ride in, to run in, to walk in;
Hats to sing in, to dance in, to talk in;
Hats to sit in, to stand in, to call in;
And some to do nothing at all in.

Hats of satin, of ribbon, of lace,
Hats to suit all kinds of faces,
All of them different in color and shape,
Of flowers and feathers, of velvets and crepe.

OPENING DISPLAY, Fri. & Sat. Sept. 15th and 16th

The Larkin Millinery Parlor

MISS COOK in Charge



Clareholm Review-Advertiser

An Independent Weekly Newspaper
ROBT. K. PIERCE, Editor

Subscription Rates
One year, in Canada \$1.50
One year, to United States \$2.00
Single Copy 5c

Friday, September 15, 1916

Threshers' Lien Act

Now that the threshing season is approaching every owner or operator of a threshing outfit should read "The Threshers' Lien Act" carefully. It is in this place, it provides that every thrasher, whether he does own work or threshes for his own crop only, must each year before commencing operations register his machine with the Minister of Agriculture, at a cost of \$1.00, and procure a certificate of registration, which will be kept posted in a conspicuous place upon the machine or separately during the whole of the threshing season. From the wording of the Act it would appear that if the certificate happens to be removed or accidentally lost the owner would have to send and get another certificate. For failure to register his machine the offender loses his right to a lien for his account, and is liable to a penalty not exceeding \$25.00 and costs.

But some one may ask why a thrasher should pay \$1.00 to register his machine. That question is easily answered. That the Quebec Weeds Act provides that every thrasher shall thoroughly clean his machine both inside and out, and all his wagon racks, after each setting, and shall clean the grain threshed to him so it shall not contain more than 100 noxious weed seeds, other than wild oats, in 1000 seeds of grain, and shall display on his machine a card containing the clauses of the Act referred to. For non-compliance with the provisions of the Quebec Weeds Act the thrasher is liable to a fine of not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$500.00. Farmers who admit that the Act is in the interests of the country to prevent weeds from spreading, and to force the Act is necessary for the Department to know who the threshers are. In addition to this, threshers who comply with The Threshers' Lien Act are specially protected in having their bills paid. They come about of the man who supplied the farmer with seed grain, ahead of the merchants who have fed the farmer for six months or more, and ahead of the gatherer, and farmer's hired man, even. Without lawyers' fees, with out court costs, without the use of a warrant or a bailiff, the thrasher's account is absolutely safe, and it costs him to secure this protection each year, and in addition to get a copy of the Quebec Weeds and Cattle Act, and the provisions of the Threshers' Lien Act, a sum of \$1.00, which goes toward paying the costs incurred in the administration of the Act. Moreover, it is very desirable for all. Suppose you did, what would follow? All the fine large stores in your own town would close. Now, if every thrasher in the province registers his machine, the department of agriculture can write him and get valuable information, statistics and returns that they cannot procure in any other way. In this connection it may be noted that any thrasher who fails to send the Department any information required of him is liable to the same penalty as for non-registration of his machine.

If a thrasher desires to retain a lien on the grain for his threshing account he has to comply strictly with the conditions set out in the Act.

1. He must have his machine registered.
2. He must satisfy any claim for wages for the threshing he is setting for.
3. He must give notice of the retention during and forthwith after the threshing, and separate the retained grain from the bulk.
4. Upon such notice being given he may retain a sufficient quantity of the grain threshed to pay the total cost of threshing done that season, with cost of haulage at 1 cent per bushel for six miles or less, and 1 cent per hundred pounds for each additional mile, provided that the total charge for haulage shall not exceed 20 cents per hundred pounds. There is no provision in the Act for the charging of interest, or for setting more than the quantity of grain which would approximately pay the total account for threshing and haulage.
5. He must separate the grain claimed from the bulk threshed and either (a) haul it away and store it in his own name, or (b) leave it a separate bin on the premises.
6. If he hauls it away and stores it he must set it at a fair price, made after the expiration of fifteen days from the date of retention, retain his account and charge for haulage and give the owner the balance, if any.
7. If he leaves the grain on the premises at the time of delivery, he must remove it within thirty days, even though the owner may consent to its remaining longer on other conditions, and after the expiration of the time fixed by the Act for the removal.
8. The thrasher must also sell retained grain when the thirty days unless the owner consent in writing to the same being held unsold for a longer period.

Some of the threshing account books used by threshers are in two parts. One gives a memorandum of the number of bushels of each kind of grain threshed, price per bushel and total amount, and contains a notice "that the above mentioned grain will be held by the Threshers' Lien until payment of this account in full, with interest at ... per cent, per annum after ... days from date." This is presumably signed by the thrasher and given to the owner.

The counterpart contains a similar memorandum, with acknowledgment of its receipt and of its correctness and of agreement to pay the amount in ... days from date, or to pay interest at ... per cent, per annum from from date, followed by "I also acknowledge having received notice of retention of above mentioned grain under 'The Threshers' Lien Act' until payment of this account in full." This is presumably signed by the owner and retained by the thrasher. The taking and giving of such memoranda is not a compliance with the provisions of the Threshers' Lien Act of Alberta, and if contested, the thrasher using such forms would be likely to lose their claim. The essentials to a thrasher's lien in the province are: (1) Registration of machine; (2) Notice of retention; (3) Sufficient grain to pay the thrasher, his account, and (3) Separation of the grain seized from the bulk threshed.

Keep Your Own Town Busy

From Calgary Herald
Whenever your personal habits and customs tend to decrease the commercial prosperity of your home city and surrounding country, your own town will be bound to suffer depreciation. Any policy which has a tendency to injure your neighbor will in time react, and you will have to bear your share of the damage.

What would be the result if everybody in your town and community were to send away from home and purchase all their supplies? You know it is a poor thing that won't do, and if it is a good thing for you to prove, it would certainly be equally profitable for all. Suppose you all did, what would follow? All the fine large stores in your own town would close. Now, if every thrasher in the province registers his machine, the department of agriculture can write him and get valuable information, statistics and returns that they cannot procure in any other way.

In this connection it may be noted that any thrasher who fails to send the Department any information required of him is liable to the same penalty as for non-registration of his machine.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

readily cashed, and are inexpensive. Issued for any sum up to \$50.00, at a cost of from 3c to 15c. Payable at any branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada, Yukon excepted, and in the principal cities of the United States.

CLARESHOLM BRANCH
Branch also at Barons

Money Orders Issued by the Union Bank of Canada

can be conveniently secured, safely forwarded, sum up to \$50.00, at a cost of from 3c to 15c. Payable at any branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada, Yukon excepted, and in the principal cities of the United States.

W. E. SHANKS, Manager.



FRESH and CURED MEATS

Fish and Poultry in Season. Free delivery. Dependable, Court-ous Service.

We Hold Our Customers by Our Service.

Phone 48

HOOGS

The Central Meat Market

D. H. RAMAGE, Prop.

Third Avenue CLARESHOLM, ALTA.

MASSEY-HARRIS FARM MACHINERY

The heavy straw and wet ground will make a CUSHMAN BINDER ENGINE necessary. A CUSHMAN COMBINATION THRESHER will pay for itself in one year, enable you to get your threshing done early enough to do your fall plowing. Agent for—TAGGART'S PORTABLE GRAIN ELEVATOR RUMELY ENGINES AND SEPARATORS

R. H. WHITEHEAD, near C.P.R. Station, Clareholm

FALL TERM

September 5th is the opening of our Fall Term. Let us prepare you for business. If you can't pay cash you can pay when you get a position. The best investment you can make is a practical education. Our unsurpassed equipment and our staff of experts are at your service. The Garbutt School of Calgary is not the cheapest but the best. Write the principal, F. G. Garbutt, to-day, for Catalogue.

GARBUTT BUSINESS COLLEGE

Alberta Farmers' Elevator Co.

JUST IN new car of
"OUR BEST" FLOUR
Whole Wheat Flour
Graham Flour
Rye Flour

Roller Oats and Breakfast Foods

J. W. MORROW

12 1/2

Galt Coal

The only Domestic Coal that can be Successfully Stored

Get in Your Supply Early

Best Steam Coal, Hard Coal, Blacksmith Coal

THE RED STAND

J. W. Hallett

PHONES: Office 72, Residence 64

IMPORTANT NOTICE BUY YOUR FRUIT FOR PRESERVING EARLY

The CROP IS SHORT AND PRICES WILL GO UP

J. & E. WYLIE

56c GROCERS

Near Queen's Hotel. Phone 44

WE INVITE YOU TO VISIT OUR NEW STORE

When you are in town on business, whether you wish to purchase anything or not, if you are in need of a watch ask to see

"OUR SPECIAL" only \$4.50

7 jewel, lever movement, or if you can't afford more, we recommend the \$2.50 as a good watch for a man doing work. Prices from \$2.50 up. Also carry the Hamilton and the Waltham.

G. M. GOOLEY

JEWELLER CLARESHOLM - ALTA.

Mortgage Sale OF Farm Property

Notice is hereby given that the following property is situated about five miles from the town of Parkland, Alberta, and is being sold by the undersigned, J. W. Morrow, at the request of the mortgagee, The Farmers' Elevator Co., of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, at the following terms:

Saturday, the 30th day of September, 1916, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, namely:

The Southeast Quarter of Section Thirty (30), in Township Fifteen (15), Range Twenty-Five (25) west of the Fourth Meridian, containing by admeasurement One Hundred and Sixty (160) Acres more or less.

Terms of sale to be 20 per cent, cash at the time of the sale and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of sale or upon application to the undersigned.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserve bid and free from all encumbrances save taxes for the current year.

The Vendor is informed that the above property is situated about five miles from the town of Parkland, Alberta, and is being sold by the undersigned, J. W. Morrow, at the request of the mortgagee, The Farmers' Elevator Co., of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, at the following terms:

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THE LAND TITLES ACT

Mortgage Sale

Of Valuable Farm Property

Under and by virtue of the Powers of Sale provided by the Land Titles Act, under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of the sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction at the

Queen's Hotel, in the Town of Clareholm

In the Province of Alberta, on

Saturday, September 23rd,

1916, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property, namely:

The South-east Quarter of Section 30, in Township 15, Range 27, west of the Fourth Meridian, in the Province of Alberta.

Terms of the sale to be 20 per cent, cash at the time of the sale, and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of the sale or upon application to the Vendor's Solicitor.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserve bid and free from all encumbrances save taxes for the current year.

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The Southeast Quarter of Section Thirty (30), in Township Fifteen (15), Range Twenty-Five (25) west of the Fourth Meridian, containing by admeasurement One Hundred and Sixty (160) Acres more or less.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the Irrigation Act, the undersigned, J. W. Morrow, at the request of the mortgagee, The Farmers' Elevator Co., of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, at the following terms:

Saturday, the 30th day of September, 1916, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, namely:

The Southeast Quarter of Section Thirty (30), in Township Fifteen (15), Range Twenty-Five (25) west of the Fourth Meridian, containing by admeasurement One Hundred and Sixty (160) Acres more or less.

For Sale

In first class shape. Oil Pull Motor only \$25.00. Rumely Separator, 36-56. 1 1/2 Horse Gang Plow. 1 60-gal Oil Tank. 1 cook car. 1 sleep car. Apply

ROBERT STOREY

26 ft Phone 1008, Clareholm

PATENTS
In all countries Ask for our INVESTIGATOR ADVERTISER
MARION & MARION
115 Vancouver St. Montreal.

Approved
A. T. KINSAID
Dep. Registrar.

CLARKE, CARSON, MACLEOD & CO.
Vendor's Solicitors.

Dated at Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, this 15th day of August, A.D. 1916.

The Vendor is informed that the above property is situated about five miles from the town of Parkland, Alberta, and is being sold by the undersigned, J. W. Morrow, at the request of the mortgagee, The Farmers' Elevator Co., of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, at the following terms:

Saturday, the 30th day of September, 1916, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, namely:

The Southeast Quarter of Section Thirty (30), in Township Fifteen (15), Range Twenty-Five (25) west of the Fourth Meridian, containing by admeasurement One Hundred and Sixty (160) Acres more or less.

Terms of sale to be 20 per cent, cash at the time of the sale and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of sale or upon application to the undersigned.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserve bid and free from all encumbrances save taxes for the current year.

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Claresholm Meat Market

WE GUARANTEE BEST QUALITY

MEATS
FULL WEIGHT

Prompt Delivery. Regular shipments
of FRESH FISH from Vancouver

R. A. Fisher, - Phone 11
Claresholm

Office Phone 1813 Manager's Phone 1484 (after 6 p.m.)

Smith, Murphy & Co.
Head Office: Winnipeg

The only method by which you can get best returns for your grain is to keep in close touch with Winnipeg market. Write or phone us at any time for information.

LETHBRIDGE BRANCH - SHERLOCK BUILDING
N. T. Macleod, Manager



New Prices Aug. 1st, 1916

The following prices for Ford Cars will be effective on and after August 1, 1916

Chassis	\$450.00
Runabout	475.00
Touring Car	495.00
Couplet	695.00
Town Car	780.00
Sedan	890.00

Prices f.o.b. Ford Ontario

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before Aug. 1, 1917, but there is no guar-
antee against an advance in price at any time.

D. B. VANHORN, CLARESHOLM



Patriotic Fund

For the year	Sept. 1, 1915	Sept. 1, 1916
Academy	\$ 5,500	\$ 4,500.00
Canfield	1,500	3,021.26
Calgary	90,000	103,500.00
Cardston	2,500	3,085.22
Claresholm	2,500	2,720.00
Cochrane	3,500	3,884.35
Coronation	3,500	3,810.35
Delburne	4,500	8,905.85
Gleichen	4,000	5,229.49
Hand Hills	3,000	3,870.31
High River	4,000	7,139.10
Innisfail	3,500	2,564.22
Little Bow	3,500	3,000.25
Lethbridge	12,000	30,000.00
Machod	3,000	3,000.00
Medicine Hat	17,500	13,255.93
Mountain View	3,000	2,960.50
Nanton	3,500	7,481.39
Okotoks	3,500	4,018.25
Okla.	3,500	10,000.00
Pincher Creek	3,500	2,832.40
Red Deer	7,500	10,000.00
Rocky Mountain	3,500	21,550.59
Stettler	4,500	6,182.20
Taher	4,500	8,001.71
Warner	1,500	1,234.03

297,022.57

Abstract of receipts and expenditures from 12th October 1915 to Sept. 1916.

RECEIPTS

Claresholm town and school dist. branch \$1115.85

Ladies Patriotic Aid pro-ceeds of entertainment 443.65

Oleography branch branch 303.50

Trout Creek branch 146.00

Northern Light 106.00

Meadow Creek 63.00

Star Line 20.00

Greenbank 35.00

Red Deer 60.00

Howell 28.00

Claresholm View 28.00

Schaffter 28.00

Star Line 20.00

Prarie View 12.55

New Okla 10.00

Est. in bank Oct. 12th 1915 20.00

Canadian Patriotic Fund

CLARESHOLM BRANCH

The Annual Meeting of the above branch will be held in the Council Hall, Claresholm, on Wednesday, 20th Sept., at 3 p.m. Everyone invited.

W. E. MORRIS, Hon. Pres.
N. G. HOSKIN, Pres.
G. STANLEY, Treas.
J. R. WATT, Sec.

Horse and Buggy for Sale

Horse, Buggy and Harness: horse perfectly reliable and safe for driver. Price \$50. Apply Review-Advertiser. 29

Claresholm Local News

Be in time at Strang's auction sale on Saturday. See ad on back page.

Born.—To Mr. and Mrs. Strang, a daughter—weight 9 lbs.

Mr. Hatch, of Iowa, is in town looking after his business interests.

Pte. Harold Owens left for camp on Wednesday.

Mrs. Mack has returned from her visit to High River.

Joe John Amundsen had the misfortune to lose a wheel off his new car.

Apples! Apples! Apples! Just in—Wealthy and Gravett's! Call on Willie's grocery.

The Western Canada Lumber Co. has sold its yards here and at Gravelton to the Beaver Lumber Co.

The band commenced practicing again on Wednesday and decided to continue regular practices during the winter.

Mrs. Burton and two boys left for Lethbridge last Saturday where she will visit with her mother for a few days.

The children of the public school all marched to the college grounds on Tuesday to attend the schools Fair.

J. W. Hubert and W. T. Kingsley motored to Lethbridge last Monday and returned on Tuesday with a new Gray Dory.

Alex. McElroy, of the Pilot Mount town, is in town. He reports that the crops in his district in Manitoba are a total failure.

The Red Cross meeting was postponed and will be held on Friday, Sept. 15th, at 4 p.m. in the Red Cross hall.

John Fraser spent a day in the hills this week, and returned with a plentiful supply of trout which he caught.

Fred Howell was visiting in town on Wednesday. He is quite confident that his automobile stoker will work, and expects to have it on the market next year.

R. E. Moffatt and W. Shanks were out duck shooting last Saturday at Indian Lake. They secured about thirty ducks. The sandwiches served were a little more digestible than those eaten at the same lake a year ago.

J. B. Bower, R. L. Belmecke, T. P. Masley and Dr. McDonald motored to Lethbridge on Wednesday. Mr. Belmecke went on to Warner to get his car and complete the trip commenced two weeks ago.

For anything that we have published that has hurt anyone's feelings we most humbly apologize. Whatever we have said, has been said with kindness of heart and we hold up our hands against no one. Think of all the laughter things you have done that we might have published. If anything made you sad, it made others merry. So be wise, just smile.

A meeting of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, Claresholm branch, will be held Wednesday, Sept. 20th, at 3 p.m. in the council chambers. It is hoped that a large attendance will be present. The new officers will be elected, and arrangements made for the winter's campaign.

Alma! Where do you live! Will be at the Opera Hall, at Claresholm, on Thursday, Sept. 21st. This is an attraction that has been spoken very highly of. There are over twenty performers, and the production has a wealth of song and music that is sure to make it one of the most pleasing plays of the current theatrical season.

Britain Prepared will be here on the 25th and 30th of September. These films were prepared under the auspices of the British government, and exhibited at all the large theatres in Britain. It will be a marvellous revelation of the great war preparations that have been going on for the last three years. It will be some thing to remember for a life time. Full notice will be given next week.

An unfortunate accident took place as the crowd was leaving the school fair on Tuesday. Young Roy Whitehead, while walking along the side of the road stopped and fell under the wheel of a passing automobile. The car was stopped immediately, but not until one wheel had passed completely over the lad's back. The latest reports indicate that the injuries will not be permanent, although he is having constant vomiting spells. So far as we can learn no blame can be put upon the driver of the car.

School Opening

Claresholm school halls once more resound to the devious din of the school world in full swing. Classes were at length being organized on a permanent basis for the present term, and the citizens are to be congratulated on possessing the services of a Board of Trustees of such untiring zeal and perseverance, who have thus expeditiously and successfully effected the establishing of a complete High School system and at the same time solved the difficult question of the confusion caused by the overworking of the grades. The Board is fortunate in securing the services of Mr. D.H. MacKenzie, B.A., as Principal and teacher of Science and Mathematics in the High School. Mr. MacKenzie not only holds an enviable record of scholastic attainments in honor graduate of the University of Toronto, and specialist in mathematics and physics, but the brilliant success of his pupils this summer, three of whom won the Crescent Heights Collegiate Institute, Calgary, won the distinction of obtaining the three highest scholarship of the province, attest his remarkable efficiency as a teacher.

The ideal of Mr. MacKenzie and his staff is to develop in the pupils not only the strictly scholastic attainments but also the broader spirit of world-civility and fellowship in the life beyond the school walls; hence the devotees of the Latin verb will also be found among the members of the football and basketball fields, and again pouring forth eloquent effusions in the literary society and in the English afternoon concert classes.

The remaining members of the staff with their respective grades are: Miss A. Hutcheon, B.A., Hon. graduate of the University of Toronto in Classics with English and History who is in charge of the English and History courses of the High School.

Mrs. Gomer D. Evans, B.A., graduate of the University of Oklahoma, U.S.A., with a special degree from the University of Dyon, France, who conducts the French classes of the High School and is in charge of Grade VIII.

Mr. W.S. Webb, graduate of Cambridge Normal school and teacher of Grades VI and VII.

Miss B. Hines, graduate of Calgary Normal school and teacher of Grades IV and V.

Miss L. Thompson, graduate of Albert College, Belleville, Ont.; Model school and Calgary Normal school, teacher of Grades II and III.

Miss M.E. Porter, who holds a first class certificate from the province of Manitoba, and a second class Alberta certificate and is in charge of the Primary Grades.

Meadow Creek

R. J. Vance, of Meadow Creek, son of J. J. Vance, came in third at the big Marathon race in Calgary last Saturday. He left Meadow Creek at four o'clock, on horse back, and rode to Claresholm and caught the morning train to Calgary. His only training for the race was two weeks working in the harvest fields. There were six runners, all of whom, except Mr. Vance, had been in training for some months. It was a five mile race, and had it been a mile longer he would doubtless have come pretty close to the first. It is hoped that next year he will run under better conditions, after proper training, and without having previously done a day's work the same day as the race. He bids fair to be the champion of the province next year.

Mr. Dixon, late of Castor, is the new school teacher.

R. Austin commenced threshing next Monday, on his own land. He has engaged to be on J. J. Vance's farm on Monday next.

Mrs. Seasmore and her boy and girl arrived from England, Friday.

The Meadow Creek feds extended to last a better welcome to this new land.

Thanksgiving services were held last Sunday in the hall at Meadow Creek school.

Rev. Mr. McGinnis, of Granum, will preach at Meadow Creek next Sunday.

Rev. Higginbotham will preach his farewell sermon on Sunday next.

Queen's Hotel

B. A. Atkinson, Jr., Prop.

Single Room, 1 person. - 50c, 75c, \$1.00
Double, 2 persons. - \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00

All outside rooms.

8th Ave. and 2nd St. E.

CALGARY, - - Alberta

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

Lost. Last Sunday, in Claresholm, a West Waltham Watch, gold filled, 10-walt will be paid to finder. T. DODDS, via Man. Claresholm. 28-1

FILMS DEVELOPED AND PRINTED.
First-Class Workmanship Guaranteed. All orders promptly attended to. Enlargements from any kind of film or plate. Children's photos a specialty.—Claresholm Art Studio, Claresholm.

For Sale. 100 Acres, 3 miles from Claresholm, all broken, 35 acres summerfall; 1 barn. Will sell for \$21 per acre cash for quick sale. Inquire at Review-Advertiser office.

For Sale

100 tons of Bone Grass Hay. Apply Sec. 18 11 25.

STRAYED
On to the premises of Otto Steele, Sloan Creek, S.E. 1/4, Sec. 12-19-28, W. 4th, one dark brown gray mare or roan, branded SH on left shoulder. 1 yearling filly colt, no tag on.

Farm for Sale

320 Acres, near Clear Lake, \$17 per acre. All good land, new house, good water. All under cultivation, full of fruit. 1000 apple trees, 1000 cherry trees, 1000 plum trees. All kinds of small fruits. Will sell or exchange for good farm land. H. GURNEY, owner, S. can City, B.C.

Beautiful 60 acre ranch, for sale on Sloan River, 4 mile S. from Sloan City, B.C.; fine buildings, motor launch, full and game, 1,000 apple trees and cherry trees, 1000 plum trees. All kinds of small fruits. Will sell or exchange for good farm land. H. GURNEY, owner, S. can City, B.C.

For Sale or Trade

Beautiful 60 acre ranch, for sale on Sloan River, 4 mile S. from Sloan City, B.C.; fine buildings, motor launch, full and game, 1,000 apple trees and cherry trees, 1000 plum trees. All kinds of small fruits. Will sell or exchange for good farm land. H. GURNEY, owner, S. can City, B.C.

Notice of Impounded Animal

Notice is hereby given that I am going to have my dog, a black and white pointer, impounded in the pound kept by the city of Calgary, on the 1st day of September, 1916.

29-1
G. ST. BERNARD, Poundkeeper

ESTRAY

Two red steers, coming 2 years old, no tag on red and white leader, come 2, no tag on red and white leader. Will sell or exchange for good farm land. H. GURNEY, owner, S. can City, B.C.

ESTRAY

Strayed on to the premises of M. F. Miller, Sec. 21-41-27, one yearling heifer, black and white, spotted, no tag on red and white leader. Will sell or exchange for good farm land. H. GURNEY, owner, S. can City, B.C.

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The Claresholm Dairy

Milk Delivered
MORNING AND EVENING
Orders for Cream Promptly Executed

19-1

L. P. CHRISTIANSEN
Proprietor

FOR SALE

28 h.p. American Abel Engine.

New Minneapolis Separator 40 x 62.

Complete set of Cockshutt Engine Plows, 10 bottom.

All in first class condition. Will sell at a sacrifice. Good terms. Will trade for Horses, Cattle or Land.

Apply JOHN SMEDSTAD, 25-1

Land for Sale

Close to railway. Will give terms. RUMLEY SEPARATOR, 36-80, nearly as good as new. Apply F. DOWNS, Box 129, Claresholm.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Dr. R. M. Riggs
RESIDENT DENTIST

1st Avenue Opp. Wilton Hotel

J. R. Watt, B. A.
Barrister, Notary Public

OFFICE—THIRD AVENUE

Claresholm, Alberta

Dr. A. D. McDonald

VETERINARIAN
Office Next Door to American Restaurant
Phone 108 or 8, CLARESHOLM

CONTRACTOR and

BUILDER
General Carpenter Work
ESTIMATES FREE

P. E. HOOD

CLARESHOLM

K. P. Simpson

All Kinds of Plastering, Cement Work and Chimneys
CLARESHOLM - ALTA.

Economy Feed

Barn
Proprietor

LIVERY—Good up-to-date rigs and horses.

DRAWING—Phone 32 for Prompt service.

FEED—Farmers' Teams given best attention, clean feed, good accommodation, rates reasonable.

CAR FOR HIRE.

Barn near C. P. R. Station

CLARESHOLM

City Dray

Express, Transfer and all kinds of Dray Work done by

W. C. Burnham

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Orders may be left at the Economy Livery Barn.

Phone 32. CLARESHOLM

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest

Land Regulations

The wide land of a family or any one else may be secured by purchasing a portion of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Application may be made to the Dominion Lands Office in any of the above provinces. Every citizen (not non-resident) is entitled to claim.

Desire 160 acre ranches upon and out-letting the land in each of these areas. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead in a block of as few as three or four sections, and even a home within nine miles of his homestead is permitted in the same block.

Very small lots may be obtained for cultivation in certain districts. A homesteader in good standing may purchase a portion of his homestead in a block of as few as three or four sections, and even a home within nine miles of his homestead is permitted in the same block.

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Men's Furnishings

See Our New Samples of
Art Tailoring

Special for Twenty Days:
Suits at \$25.00

J. H. Marsh & Co., Granum



Imperial Coal
for the Furnace, for the Grate, for the Range and for the Stove. We know coal quality, and making the best use of it, is good enough for our customers. It's the continuous customer whose trade is profitable, and his trade we are after. We can only secure it by giving best values, and recommending

Leithbridge Imperial Coal
as the "Best in the West."

The Western Canada Lumber Co'y.
Wm. KNIGHT, Manager Claresholm Branch
R. McDUGALL, Manager Granum Branch

GOOD EVERY HOUR



Tuckett's CLUB SPECIAL Cigar

SOLD BY
The O.K. Barber Shop
Burrows & Hutton, Props.
GRANUM, - Alberta

PORTER'S OLD IMPLEMENT STAND

International TWINE Standard...

We have some yet on hand, 500 ft. Standard at 11¢. Get your order in before it is too late.

T. CLEMENS
AGENT FOR ALL LINES OF PEERING MACHINERY

THE DODGE BROS.' CAR

All the Latest Improvements, including:

Self Starter, Reversible Lamps, Extra Heavy Fenders, Electricity, Leather Cushions, One Man Mohair Top, Full Floating Axle.

Springs are Guaranteed for Two Years.

PRICE \$1225 at CLARESHOLM

D. B. VANHORN, Agent

Paying Freight on
40,000 Tons of Weeds

About 40 per cent. of the cleanings removed from grain at the terminal elevators consists of fine seeds, capable of passing through a fine screen containing perforators 1-1/2 inch in diameter. This means that 40,000 tons of small seeds are shipped in western grain each year on which the grower pays freight and for which he gets no return. This represents a loss of a quarter

of a million dollars which could be obtained if these fine seeds were removed before the grain is shipped. The manufacturers of threshing machines are unanimous in stating that their machines are or may be fitted with screens and operated to separate a large part of the screenings at the time of threshing. The remaining 60 per cent. of the cleanings is good feed and if it could be retained on the farm would mean a double saving to the grain grower. At least the fine seeds should and could be removed at threshing time.—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

Granum News

Born.—To Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Feller, on Sunday, Sept. 10th, a son.

Dr. P. Holmes was in Calgary this week on business.

Fred Garmon has sold his farm to a couple of Spokane capitalists.

Mr. Hodges and family spent the week-end in town.

Miss Tene Matheson has gone to Calgary to attend school.

Mc Fraser was a Calgary visitor on Monday.

Mrs. D. M. Leeson and son, Jack, were in Mandan on Thursday.

Dr. D. McWilliam is building a cement garage for his new car.

Red McDonald's tanglewood is nearing completion, and is certainly tidy.

Born.—To Mr. and Mrs. Peter Matheson, on Sept. 12th, a son.

Wm. McAllister has returned to Granum feeling better than he did some weeks ago.

J. A. Elch's oldest son has left for Kentucky where he will attend business college.

Miss Nettie Clark left last Saturday to take up her duties as teacher at Wallman, Alta.

Ray Leppard, D. Comins, W. Cocklin and C. E. Moore went on a duck hunt last Tuesday.

Miss Isabelle Richards visited Claresholm Saturday evening, returning home on the thirty train.

Arvid Anderson has sold his threshing outfit to a syndicate of farmers west of Granum.

We have been informed that the Western Canada Lumber Co. have sold their yards in Granum to what will be called in future the Beaver Lumber Co.

Miss Barr of Grain Belt and Mr. Hillbert, of Hamilton, Ont., were united in marriage on Saturday, Sept. 9th. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. McInnis, at the Presbyterian manse, Granum.

Stavely News

Mr. Reg. of the Great North Innurance Co., spent a week in town.

Miss Annie McPherson made a trip to Calgary on Wednesday.

Mr. Nottingham is the new clerk at R. J. Brant's store.

Corp. Huston returned to Sarsess camp on Monday.

Mrs. T. Miller has been on the sick list this week, but is on the mend.

Mr. F. S. Ditts went to Calgary on Friday.

Pat Walsh left for Calgary for a few days visit.

Mrs. Dughey entertained the Ladies Aid last Wednesday. A very happy time was spent by the ladies present.

About half of the farmers have finished cutting and are now waiting for threshing operations.

Mrs. Irvin's father arrived from Calgary on Wednesday, and will spend a few weeks here with his daughter.

Mr. Polaris returned from his extended hunting trip last Saturday. It is rumored that a wagon load of game is on its way to town.

Mr. Crossman went to Stettler last Saturday, and returned Friday with his children who have been visiting with their grand parents.

J. Brown expects to commence threshing next Monday. Ten cents a bushel for threshing this year will not goad profits for the thrasher.

E. A. Hennig, of Oregon, has taken up residence on his farm west of town, and will move his home there.

Pts. Ben Hopkins is in the hospital at Folskstone. He is having trouble with his eyes, and there seems to be some danger of him losing his sight.

Young Leonard Currie was badly injured in the garage last Friday. A car wheel in some way dropped on him, injuring his foot, and disabling him for some time.

The lad belonging to J. Dallen, who broke his arm, last week, was taken to Calgary hospital. The arm was broken near the elbow, and needed more attention than could be given it here.

J. F. Rae has sold his entire stock of Massey Harris binders, and has had to refuse several orders. Mr. Walker has also sold every International binder that he could obtain. At the present time there is not a new binder in town.

Mr. Hooper was in Calgary last Tuesday. We regret to hear that Mr. and Mrs. Hooper will shortly be leaving Stavely. Mr. Hooper has been appointed manager of the Western Canadian Lumber yard at Coaldale.

Mr. P. Kelter and Polyan and others were visitors to the Claresholm School Fair, held at the Agricultural College, last Tuesday. They report the display of vegetables and flowers for ahead of anything seen at the regular Agricultural fairs.

G. H. Scorsen has been appointed travelling superintendent for the Alberta Pacific Grain Co. He will have charge of the Saskatchewan division with his head quarters at Moosehead. Mr. Scorsen was in town on Friday looking after some of his many business interests.

A letter was recently received giving news of Charles Reynolds who is lying wounded in a Manchester hospital. His wounds consist of the following: one sharpened wound in the head, three wounds in the back, four in the right leg, one in the left leg and one in the ankle. He is still game and longing for the next scrap with the Hun.

L. B. Ward, formerly school teacher at Balzac, returned from Stavely, Sask., this week, to move his furniture and family to their new home. Mr. Ward has been appointed manager of the Allen Lumber Co. in Stavely. While regretting their removal from Stavely, their many friends wish them every success in their new venture.

John Allen, formerly of Stavely, is in Calgary barracks on a charge laid by the Post Office Department of cashing a money order belonging to John Alm. Allen was better known at Stavely than Alm, and when a money order for Alm it was forwarded to Allen at Rocky Mountain House, the Stavely post office people thinking it was intended for him. He appears to have been hard up and evaded the order.—News Telegram.

Who knows Joe Stillwell? Some one by this name, said to be a prominent citizen of Stavely, was arrested in Calgary last week for speeding his car within the city limits. The police who arrested him "discovered a bottle of whiskey in the car of which the owner was thought to have been inhaling too freely. The double charge of speeding and having whiskey, resulted in a fine of \$50. We would like to know this distinguished Stavely citizen. It seems considerable to change one's name, that is if he belong to the unfortunate male sex.

Wonderful Crop Figures

Nearly 12 months of the past grain year have elapsed and figures are now available for the 12 months ending July 31. The following figures from the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, show the amount of grain grown in the prairie provinces that has actually been inspected at Winnipeg or other points in the Western inspection division:

	11 Months Ending July, 1916	11 Months Ending July, 1915
Grain	222,284,000	198,718,275
Wheat.....	189,239,000	165,657,700
Rye.....	15,251,000	14,242,500
Flax.....	17,794,000	18,818,075
Grand Total	222,284,000	198,718,275

CLARESHOLM OPERA HOUSE --- ONE NIGHT ONLY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 21

The United Producing Co. presents First Musical Show of the season, the Enchanting Musical Comedy Offering

"ALMA, WHERE DO YOU LIVE?"

with a company of 20 people, mostly girls. Music by Jean Briquet. Lyrics by George V. Hobart. Special Scenery, Big Beauty Chorus, Dainty Costumes. Melodies and Catchy Songs in Abundance. Seats on sale at Drug Store. Prices: Adults, \$1.00; children, 25c.



A. E. Strange

AUCTIONEER
and
Commission Agent

AGENT

For the Famous

Willis Pianos

Easy terms of payment. Prices right. If you are interested let me know.

AUCTION SALE

Will be held in the warehouse opp. Wilton Hotel and at Vanhorn's Livery Barn, on
Saturday, September 16th
commencing at 1.30 p.m.

HORSES MACHINERY
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Etc., Etc.

The property of various people who are leaving town. This sale will give you an opportunity of buying almost anything you may be looking for.

Any person can list articles in this sale by notifying us on or before day of sale.

R. E. MOFFATT, Clerk.
A. E. STRANGE, Auctioneer.

CLARESHOLM, Sales Conducted in all Alberta parts of the District.

School Notes

Grade XII, the grade added to the High School this year, is very successful in being "run" by senior pupils.

The Hooper and Ruby schools have consolidated with the town school, making about twenty more pupils. Owing to this, Mr. Webb has been added to the staff to take Grades VI and VII. We take much pleasure in welcoming Mr. Webb to our school.

The senior girls of the school have organized into two All-Boys Societies. The High School girls have formed four basket ball teams, having a few of 10 girls per team. The officers of this association are: Hon. Pres., Mrs. Evans; Pres., E. Anderson; Sec. Treas., M. Moore; Executive, XII, R. Simpson; XI, L. McDonald; X, M. Bue; IX, B. Holmes.

The girls of Grades VI, VII and VIII have formed a similar association with officers as follows: Hon. Pres., Miss I. Thompson; Pres., G. Anderson; Sec. Pres., M. Moore; Executive, VII, C. Gidley; VII, E. Holmes; VI, A. Whitehead.

Dr. G. A. Pollard

(of Banff)
Will be in Granum on TUESDAY,

September 19th

Any medicine by phone can be made from Mr. Pollard's prescription at Granum. Make appointments early. 15-16

B. D. HUNTLEY

Carpenter and Builder

Thirty years' experience in all kinds of building. Turn houses and barns a specialty. Plans and Estimates furnished.

GRANUM, - Alta.

Alberta Hotel

GRANUM

Under New Management.

Good Family MEALS. First-class Rooming accommodation. Prices Reasonable.

F. DIXON, - Proprietor

AMERICAN PAPERS NOT AFRAID TO TELL OF CANADA'S PROSPERITY

SOME ASTOUNDING FIGURES ARE PRESENTED

Chicago Herald Gives Some Particulars About the Remarkable Development of This Country Within Recent Years, and Tells How Canada is Coming Into Her Own

In connection with the opening of the Chicago Herald's industrial exhibition, in the Ashland building, corner North Clark and Randall streets, a recent edition of this paper had the following to say about the prosperity in Canada:

"When Canada closed her books for 1915 she found her farmers prosperous beyond expectations, her industrial plants running overtime, her natural resources pouring out wealth from hitherto undeveloped sources, and her railroads showing the greatest net earnings in their history."

From two items alone Canada added \$900,000,000 in new wealth during the year, and over 70 per cent. of it was accumulated during the last six months. Her crops returned over \$400,000,000 and her industries over \$600,000,000. Her exports to the United States in one year increased \$100,000,000, and her imports decreased \$74,504,604.

"These astounding figures in themselves demonstrate to what an extent Canada is coming into her own. Canada has built on firm foundations. Her bank deposits during 1915 increased over \$84,000,000."

"Important as her industrial growth has proved to be, the Dominion did not neglect her rich farm territories, knowing that upon their development depends her growth. No country wrote a brighter page of history in agriculture in 1915 than Canada, but an extraordinary combination of circumstances, the like of which the American continent may never see again, is partly responsible for her success. She was called upon to supply foodstuffs for Great Britain, her allies, and for her soldiers at the front, and the necessity brought corresponding effort. She has a new and fertile soil, and the weather conditions of the year were ideal. Her government's policy of encouraging the raising of choice grain was never more effective."

"This combination gave the Dominion farmer a consummation of his dreams, 'Two in one yield.' Nearly a billion bushels of grain were produced, and, of this, 336,258,000 were in wheat, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba grew 304,200,000 bushels, the remaining 32,058,000 bushels coming from British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec and the maritime provinces. The farms of Alberta averaged 36.16 bushels per acre, those of Saskatchewan 28.75 and those of Manitoba 28.50."

"This great harvest brought money to the prairie provinces, and brought it with a rush. Up to November 21 the Canadian West received 212,000,000 for its consignment of wheat."

"Canada's present prosperity, however, does not depend only on its land. She is working overtime in her factories and mines. At the time of the outbreak of the war a small arsenal at Quebec, employing 300 men, was the only plant engaged in the making of war munitions in all the Dominion of Canada. Today, according to D. A. Thomas, envoy of the British minister of munitions, 100 villages, towns and cities throughout the Dominion are engaged in the making of war supplies."

The Price For Poppy Heads

In view of the steps being taken in this country to restrict the sale of laudanum, it may be noted that, according to the board of agriculture, the white variety of the opium poppy is still grown in several parts of England, notably Lincolnshire. The crop is always a precarious one, but there is a steady market for the poppy heads. Belgium used to supply a proportion of the heads used in this country, but not sufficient for the loss of her crop to cause serious shortage this year. The price paid for poppy heads is 12s to 15s per 1,000 for large size, and 8s to 10s for medium.

Live Stock Values

The census and statistics office, Ottawa, places the average value of horses in Ontario, at \$123; milch cows, \$61; other cattle, \$44; sheep, \$8, and swine, 15.

Approximately the total value of farm animals in Canada at the end of December may be estimated as \$750,000,000, compared with \$725,530,000 in 1914, the values for each description being as follows: Horses \$370,278,000; milch cows, \$164,234,000; other cattle, \$151,477,000; sheep, \$16,225,000, and swine, \$48,363,000.

"Jones, the new millionaire, is a mighty unassuming chap, isn't he?"

"Oh, I don't know. He never impressed me that way particularly."

"Well, he has me. Why, several of us were out with him the other night and it was quite a party, and you know, no one would ever suspect Jones had a cent."

The Usual Talk

"Say, old man," quoted the farmer, "I wish you'd train my son to be a lawyer in your office. There's nothing in farming."

"I'll do it," assented the lawyer, "provided you'll take my son on your farm. There's nothing in the law."

Canadian Capital To be Replanned

Comprehensive Plans For the Beautification of Ottawa and Hull

Comprehensive plans for the beautification, development and replanning of the Canadian capital have been presented to parliament. The finance minister laid on the table of the house the report of the federal town planning commission, which was appointed in June of 1913, under the chairmanship of Sir Herbert Holt, to draw up a plan for the beautification of Ottawa and Hull, the location and architectural character of the public buildings, park systems, traffic and transportation arrangements, etc.

The commissioners, after two years of very careful and expert investigation, have made elaborate recommendations for a federal district and a federal capital replanning in beauty, convenience and impressiveness which has been done at Washington or at any other capital cities of the world. The plans along which development should proceed are given, but there is no estimate of cost. In this respect, however, the commissioners declare that the expenditure could run over a series of years, and the return in beauty and in the industrial economies of city organization would be commensurate with the total cost.

The members of the commission consisted of Sir Herbert S. Holt, Sir Alexander Lacoste, Frank Darling of Toronto and R. Home Smith of Toronto, and the mayors of Ottawa and Hull. The chief consultant on city planning was Mr. E. H. Bennett, and the consulting engineer, Mr. E. L. Cousins. Under them there has been an expert working staff, preparing the detailed plans of improvement and a comprehensive survey of Ottawa and its environs.

The commission strongly recommends that nothing of the elaborate nature suggested should be attempted without first establishing a federal district and securing for the federal authorities adequate control of local government, as has been done at Washington. The proposed federal district should extend from Chats Falls, at the head of Lake Deschênes, some thirty miles east of Ottawa, to about four miles east of the present city limits, and about ten miles north and south from Parliament Hill.

Another main proposal is the establishment of a national park or forest reserve in the Laurentian Hills and on the slopes on the north side of the Ottawa River. An area of from 75,000 to 100,000 acres, the report says, can be secured at comparatively small cost, which could be preserved for all time to the people of Canada, and which would afford an excellent fish and game preserve within a very few miles of the capital for all years to come.

Money-Making Devices

Many New and Clever Devices in Use as a Result of the War

Not since the great cycle boom a quarter of a century ago have British inventors made more money on patented devices than during the present war.

One of the fortunate inventors of the modern hand grenade, used so effectively in the allied trenches, is reported to have netted upward of seven hundred thousand dollars in royalties. The inventor of the Gardwell machine gun is reported to be richer by three thousand dollars, in addition to a royalty of fifteen dollars per gun manufactured. The ingenious designer of the "Bors" periscope trench rifle, with which the Australians are equipped, has received a large sum for his patent rights. A life-saving appliance in gas attacks brought its owners orders valued at two hundred thousand dollars. Numerous patents have been taken out for adapting and simplifying existing machinery for the manufacture of munitions and other articles. The majority of the successful war inventions were put to commercial use before submitting them to the government. For instance, a special box for carrying hand grenades can be used for other purposes when the war is over, and the inventor already has laid the foundations for a most lucrative business. Some of the most striking inventions are a non-inflammable substitute for celluloid, a substitute for glass, a process for treating municipal refuse, removing the solder, tin and chemicals from scrap, tinned and galvanized articles, and for utilizing the base metal. This new British industry, formerly monopolized by Germany, will, it is claimed, employ thousands of partially disabled soldiers after the war.

Time and labor saving devices are in great demand. The war has shaken the British manufacturer out of the conservative rut in which he has lived. He now appreciates the advantage of automatic labor-saving machinery in competing with foreign goods, and is discarding his obsolete plant in the homes of the people the same revolution is taking place. Labor-saving devices in the house and methods of economy hitherto unknown are making considerable headway in public favor. In the office there is an insistent demand for labor-saving methods. A fortune awaits the individual who will invent a machine that will automatically type letters from dictation.—Toronto Globe.

John—The French have gained 200 metres from the enemy.

Auntie—How splendid! That should help to put a stop to those dreadful gas attacks!

CANADIANS PUT PRUSSIAN TO ROUT IN DARING TRENCH RAID

CANUCKS WIN REPUTATION AS GOOD FIGHTERS

Bombing Party Crept Up to German Trenches, Cutting the Barbed Wire Entanglements, and in a Hand to Hand Engagement Carried Everything Before Them

More Fallacies Exposed

Pertinent Answers to the Arguments Used by the Liquor Interests

6. They quote statements favorable to the use of alcohol, said to have been made by eminent physiologists at a convention in Cambridge; among those present was the celebrated Dr. Michael Foster. They didn't tell us that that was long years ago, for Dr. Foster was a distinguished man, advanced in years when I was a student. I doubt if they can point to one single book on medical practice published in the last ten years that does not definitely teach that alcoholic liquors increase the liability to disease, especially consumption. Even the hand book prepared by military doctors in 1913 for the guidance of the Royal Army Medical Corp teaches that, and also that it lessens the efficiency of the men and increases the tendency to disease, and advises that it be not permitted on the march.

7. They say that the drunkard is the prohibitionists' only asset. Oh, no, not by any means; we have many serious charges against the liquor traffic of which I shall mention only one. The taxes actually collected in the nine wettest states in 1914 were 60% higher than in the eight prohibition states. Why should I be taxed to care for the paupers, orphans and criminals that they make? The license fees do not pay a quarter of the expenses they cause.

8. They say that domestic unhappiness frequently causes drunkenness. Instead of drunkenness causing domestic unhappiness, isn't that gall? If that be true how is it that in Canada the provinces that have most local prohibition have the least crime and the provinces that have least local prohibition have nearly forty times as much crime as Prince Edward Island, which is entirely under prohibition?

9. They are getting very anxious about the condition of the church, and fear that it is going to the bad, but it is worthy of note that the cause of their anxiety is the growing tendency of the church to advocate prohibition. 10. They say that one of the greatest evils confronting us today is the spread of the monstrous theory that law can take the place of moral education. That is too bad, but where is such a nonsensical theory taught? certainly not in Canada or in any English speaking country. A great many laws are prohibitive, but they seem to object to only the one that would prevent them selling booze.

11. They say that without booze on which to practice self-control, men would lose all sense of responsibility and gradually sink down until they become prohibitionists. I suppose like Lloyd George and Kitchener and Sir David Beatty and Sir Frederick Treves and thousands of other great and good men. They seem to despise such men as these as the dirt under their feet. It is hard accounting for tastes.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C., P.S.

Not What He Expected

As the brisk philanthropist thrust her fare into the taxi driver's hand she saw that he was wet and apparently cold after the half hour of pouring rain.

"Do you ever take anything when you get soaked through?" she asked. "Yes, ma'am," said the driver, with humility. "I generally do."

"Wait here just a minute," commanded the philanthropist; and the run up her steps, inserted her key in the lock and opened the door and vanished, to reappear in a moment. When she had come down to the taxi-man she gave him a small envelope. "There are some two-grain aspirin tablets," said she; "you take two of them now and two more in an hour."

Breeds of Horses in Saskatchewan

From the first of August, 1912, to December 31 last, 3,903 stallions were enrolled under the Saskatchewan horse breeders act. Of these, 2,816 were pure bred. Clydes numbered 1,719, Percheron 611, Standard Bred 175 and Belgian draft 117. Shires came next with 66 and Hackney following with 51. Of those not pure bred 532 were classed as scrubs.

No Size to It

"He is a big man—in his own opinion."

"Don't see how that could be."

"Why?"

"Never thought he had the capacity to carry an opinion of any dimension."

Outshown

"What is the band playing?"

"See—the Conquering Hero Comes."

"Where is the conquering hero?"

"You cannot see him for the reception committee."

"He is some painter, believe me."

"To what school does he belong?"

"To the utilitarian."

"Q. Signs and fences."

The Canadians have won a reputation as good fighters in hand-to-hand encounters. Their ability in this respect was lately demonstrated when an expedition of 25 started out on a trench raid and returned with 23, having accounted for about double their number and destroyed two machine guns and a considerable portion of a trench.

There had been a certain liveliness in the German trenches and a bombing attack was planned. When darkness fell the bomb-throwers crept forward, making slow progress. A false move, a cough or a sound of any kind meant instant death. The Prussian guards in the German trenches were apparently in merry mood, and snatches of a love-song came occasionally from the trench.

At last a barbed-wire entanglement was reached. They were stouter than had been anticipated. It took a long time, but the barrier was cut. There was a delay. Another party further along the line was not yet ready for the final rush. Patiently they waited; they even joined in whispers. At length the signal came that the other party was ready to advance. The Canadians bounded forward. A Prussian sentry started up to sound the alarm, but he was shot dead by the officer.

The Prussians were now aroused. Flares burst out all along the line and revealed a trench full of Prussian Guards. The Canadians rushed in, throwing their bombs and bayoneting freely. Their leader was already wounded. The guardsmen had been taken by surprise and rushed in confusion from their dug-outs. One of them held up his hands and shouted in English that he wished to surrender, but a rifle pointing from behind through his upraised arms revealed the use. A revolver bullet settled the first man's account and the second went down with a bayonet in his chest.

Farther up the line a machine gun was just beginning to get dangerous when a well directed bomb sent it into space. Hand-to-hand, the Canadians exacted a heavy toll. They carried everything before them, and at the end could go no farther, as a heap of dead bodies and demolished trench barred the way.

The return journey to the British trenches had to be made across a bullet-swept area. One man was dragging back the body of a comrade, while another was supporting a wounded companion. The Canadians halted for an instant while a bomb was thrown. It was the luckiest shot of the whole night. It fell right on the machine gun which was most dangerous, silencing it.

Germany and the States

An open quarrel between Germany and the United States would not be an unmitigated blessing for us. We should lose the tireless and humane services of the American diplomats, Mr. Gerard in Berlin, Mr. Brand Whitlock in Brussels, Mr. Penfield in Vienna, and Mr. Morgenthau in Constantinople. These gentlemen have put this country under a deep obligation that will not soon be forgotten. On the other hand the blockade difficulty would be solved, and the moral effect of America's action on neutral opinion and policy would be tremendous. Germany, indeed, has so much to lose by antagonizing the great republic that we believe that, if the administration is firm, that she will eat her lock at the eleventh hour—but she will not forget and she will never forgive!—London Chronicle.

He Won It

A schoolmaster once said to his pupils, "To the boy who makes the best composition in five minutes on 'How to Overcome Habit,' I will give a prize."

When the five minutes had expired a lad of nine years stood up and said:

"Well, sir, habit is hard to overcome. If you take off the first letter it does not change 'abit.' If you take off still another letter you still have a 'bit' left. If you take off still another the whole of 'it' remains. If you take off another it is not totally used up—all of which goes to show that if you want to get rid of habit you must throw it off altogether."

Result—he got the prize.

It is reported that the British board of agriculture are framing a great scheme, for the employment of female labor on the land, and an active canvass may shortly be commenced. 400,000 women will be required to take the places of the male agriculturists who have joined the colors.

Nellie, aged four, was gazing intently at the visitor's new bonnet.

"Well, dear," asked the lady at last, "what do you think of it?"

"Oh," replied the small observer, "I think it's all right. Aunt Mary told mamma it was a perfect fright, but it doesn't frighten me any."

Life Insurance and the State

DEAR EDITOR:—That the following article may the more easily be understood, let it be first stated that the amount of life insurance in force in Canada at the present time is upwards of \$1,250,000,000.00 and the premium income last year brought to the different companies some \$45,000,000.00.

The essential constituent elements which enter into a state are: (1) people, (2) land, (3) government. Of what economic value is life insurance to the people composing the state? In what way does life insurance improve or enhance the value of the land upon which those people live? How does life insurance become of value to the government or the organized machinery of the state? These are the three questions which must be satisfactorily answered in order to prove the absolute connection between the economic influence of life insurance and the state.

The physical examinations which are required in all cases of life insurance have a marked effect upon the public; for until the true meaning of life insurance is brought home to an applicant he seldom comes to an understanding of what the actual value of his life is, and how much this value is increased if the length of his life can be prolonged. Weakness and ailments not known before are often discovered, and remedies are applied which lengthen life, and thus add to the aggregate value of the state.

HABIT OF SAVING

Through the insurance the families of the workers are protected so that should the breadwinner die the children are enabled to continue their education and become valuable producing assets to the community instead of being left a burden to the state. The freedom from worry which life policy brings induces better health, greater efficiency, and leads at the end to an independent old age, all of which are an economic value to the state. The habit of systematic saving introduced by the taking of the first life insurance is preached from day to day by the missionaries of this great cause, the gospel of thrift and conservation finds its way to the hearts and minds of the people.

By this improving the status of the individual as an economic unit in the community and by protecting those who are unable to care for themselves, life insurance is able to lessen certain burdens which would otherwise fall upon the state. There can be no doubt that life insurance curtails the expense to the public treasury of poor-houses, orphan asylums and police, of criminal courts and prisons, and of the various other necessary branches of the public service which has to do with the prevention and punishment of crime and the relief of the suffering and unfortunate.

Some years ago a census was taken of the paupers in the Philadelphia almshouse, with the result that of the number observed—1,110—only three were found who had been beneficiaries of life insurance. In a census of the Montgomery, Pa., almshouse 133 were examined, and it was found that none of these people or their families ever had been beneficiaries of life insurance. An investigation to show to what extent life insurance affects delinquency, dependency, illiteracy, vice and crime is being conducted by the committee on education and conservation. Dr. Gowan, former superintendent of the Utah school for delinquents, says that 90 per cent of the cases result from un-economical and improvident home conditions that life insurance could do much to correct.

UPBUILDING OF INDUSTRIES

Coming to the second heading—the land—it is understood that it includes all the material assets of the state, such as land, forests, mines, buildings, railways and other means of transport and communication, power facilities and their developments, and commercial undertakings of all kinds. Anything which tends to facilitate the cultivation of land and increase its productivity, anything which helps to improve transportation facilities or assists in the manufacture or distribution of the raw products of the country, anything which makes commercial development possible is undoubtedly of vital interest to the people of the country and of untold economic value to the state.

When one tries to measure the extent to which life insurance figures in the upbuilding of national industries he becomes lost in a maze of statistics. How many farmers in this Dominion are enabled to develop their farms by using monies borrowed from life insurance companies? How many homes have been built with the aid of life insurance funds? How many miles of railway, how many miles of electric roads have been laid, how many miles of telephone or telegraph wires have been strung, how many boats built, how many factories and warehouses constructed, all with the aid of monies supplied by life insurance companies? The extent to which life insurance companies have contributed to the upbuilding of

this country runs beyond \$400,000,000. Loans are made—their purpose is accomplished, the loans are repaid, the money is loaned again, and again repaid, and so on for years and years. Can anyone measure the value of life insurance to the state when this phrase alone is under consideration? And where does all the money come from? From the people, from the policy holders, from the rich and poor, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, collected in small amounts and large amounts. All this involves effort and organization, and yet if some such agency were not at work gathering together the wealth of the nation in this way, so that it might be used for the upbuilding of the country, how far would we progress? The life insurance companies in this country and the world constitute, perhaps, the greatest force in existence for the collection and distribution of wealth, a force which first educates the individual to save, collects his savings, and uses these savings for the welfare of the state, and at last stands ready at the side of the individual himself to care for him and his loved ones in the time of stress and trouble.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

At the end of 1914 the government report showed a distribution of life insurance investments as follows: First mortgages on real estate, \$122,358,800; bonds and debentures, \$143,486,064; stocks, \$17,445,626; loans and collaterals, \$2,271,222; and real estate, \$13,763,970; total, \$299,325,682. Since this report at the end of 1914 the grand total has been very considerably added to by the participation of the life insurance companies in the war loans and by the changing of the securities placed with the Dominion government as a guarantee under which to do business from securities and loans of other countries to Dominion government securities.

REATER.



A few of the beauties from the big Beauty Chorus with "Alma Where Do You Live?" At the Opera House, Thursday, Sept. 21st

WAR LOAN DOMINION OF CANADA

Issue of \$100,000,000 5% Bonds Maturing 1st October, 1931.

PAYABLE AT PAR AT

OTTAWA, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, CHARLOTTETOWN, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY, VICTORIA.

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY, 1st APRIL, 1st OCTOBER.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

ISSUE PRICE 97½

A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st APRIL, 1917.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith, on behalf of the Government, the above named Bonds for subscription at 97½, payable as follows:—

10 per cent on application;
30 " " 16th October, 1916;
30 " " 15th November, 1916;
27½ " " 15th December, 1916.

The total allotment of bonds of this issue will be limited to one hundred million dollars exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds as the equivalent of cash under the terms of the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915.

The instalments may be paid in full on the 16th day of October, 1916, or on any instalment due date thereafter, under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Subscriptions, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. Any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will receive subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any chartered bank and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the October instalment.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable or payable to bearer in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts.

When the scrip certificates have been paid in full and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered as

to principal, or for fully registered bonds, when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks.

The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

The bonds will be paid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, or Victoria.

The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons will be payable free of exchange at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank.

Subject to the payment of twenty-five cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons at any time on application to the Minister of Finance.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Recognized bond and stock brokers will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp, provided, however, that no commission will be allowed in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by the surrender of bonds issued under the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915. No commission will be allowed in respect of applications on forms which have not been printed by the King's Printer.

Subscription Lists will close on or before 23rd September, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, September 12th, 1916.



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10 CENTS PER PLUG

WITHIN THE LAW

BY MARVIN DANA

(Copyright)

(Continued)

"How perfectly absurd! I was calling on Miss Mary Turner!"

"How did you come to meet her pay-roll?"

"I was introduced to Miss Turner by Mr. Richard Gilder. Perhaps you have heard of his father, the owner of the Emporium."

"Oh, yes, I've heard of his father and of him too."

"Then you must see at once that you are entirely mistaken in this matter."

"You see, young lady, the fact is that even if you were introduced to Miss Turner by young Gilder this same Mary Turner herself is an ex-convict, and she's just been arrested for murder."

"Murder!" the girl gasped.

"Yes. You see, if there's a mistake about you, you don't want it to go any further—not a mile further, that's sure. So, you see, now, that's one of the reasons why I must know just who you are."

"You should have told me all about this horrible thing in the first place." Now the girl's manner was transformed. She smiled wistfully on the inspector and spoke with a simplicity that was peculiarly potent in its effect on the official.

"My name is Helen Travers West," she announced.

"Not the daughter of the railway president?"

"Yes," the girl admitted. "Oh, please don't tell any one," she begged prettily. "Surely, sir, you see now quite plainly why it must never be known by any one in all the wide, wide world that I have been brought to this perfectly dreadful place—though you have been quite nice. Please let me go home." She plucked a minute handkerchief from her hand bag, and put it to her eyes and began to sob quietly.

The burly inspector of police was moved to quick sympathy.

"That's all right, little lady," he exclaimed cheerfully. "Now, don't you be worried, not a little bit. Take it from me, Miss West. Just go ahead and tell me all you know about this Turner woman. Did you see her yesterday?"

The girl's sobs ceased. After a final dab with the minute handkerchief she leaned forward a little toward the inspector and proceeded to put a question to him with great earnestness.

"Will you let me go home as soon as I've told you the twenty little I know?"

"Yes," Burke agreed promptly, with an encouraging smile. He added as one might to an alarmed child, "No one is going to hurt you, young lady."

"Well, then, you see, it was this way," began the brisk explanation.

"Mr. Gilder was calling on me one afternoon, and he said to me then that he knew a very charming young woman who—"

Here the speech ended abruptly, and once again the handkerchief was brought into play as the sobbing broke forth with increased violence. Presently the girl's voice rose in a wail.

"Oh, this is dreadful—dreadful!" In the final word the wail broke to a moan.

Burke felt himself vaguely guilty as the cause of such suffering on the part of one so young, so fair, so innocent. But his well-meant attempt to assuage the stricken creature's woe was futile. The sobbing continued.

"I'm afraid," the girl asserted dully. "I'm afraid you will—put me—in a cell."

"Pooh!" Burke returned gallantly. "Why, my dear young lady, nobody in the world could think of you and a cell at the same time—no, indeed!"

"Oh, thank you!"

"Are you sure you've told me all you know about this woman?"

"Oh, yes! I've only seen her two or three times," came the ready response. "Oh, please, commissioner! Won't you let me go home?"

The use of a title higher than his own flattered the inspector, and he was moved to graciousness.

"Now, you see," he said in his heavy voice, yet very kindly, "no one has hurt you—not even a little bit, after all. Now, you run right home to your mother."

The girl sprang up joyously and started toward the door with a final ravishing smile for the pleased official at the desk.

It was at this moment that Cassidy entered from the opposite side of the office. As his eyes fell on the girl at the door across from him his stolid face lighted in a grin. And in that same instant of recognition between the two the color went out of the

girl's face. The little red lips snapped together in a line of supreme disgust against this vicissitude of fate after all her manoeuvrings in the face of the enemy.

"Hello, Aggie," the detective remarked, with a smirk, while the inspector stared from one to the other and his jaw dropped from the stark surprise.

The girl returned deliberately to the chair she had occupied through the interview with the inspector and dropped into it meekly. It was after a minute of silence, in which the two men sat staring, that at last she spoke with a savage wrath against the pit into which she had fallen after her arduous efforts.

"Ain't that the—est luck!"

"Cassidy, do you know this woman?" asked Burke.

"Sure I do!" came the placid answer. "She's little Aggie Lynch—con woman, from Buffalo—two years for blackmail—did her time at Burnside."

For a little time there was silence, the while Burke sat staring at the averted face of the girl. Then he set his features grimly, rose from his chair and walked to position directly in the front of the girl, who still refused to look in his direction.

"On the level, now," the inspector demanded, "when did you see Mary Turner last?"

"Early this morning. We slept together last night because I had the willies. She blew the joint about half past 10."

"What's the use of your lying to me?"

"So help me," Aggie continued with the utmost solemnity. "Mary never left the house all night. I'd swear that's the truth on a pile of Bibles a mile high!"

"Have to be higher than that. Mary Turner was arrested just after midnight. Young woman, you'd better tell all you know."

"I don't know a thing!" Aggie retorted.

Burke drew the pistol from his pocket and extended it toward the girl.

"How long has she owned this gun?" he said threateningly.

"She didn't own it."

"Oh, then it's Garsons'?"

"I don't know whose it is," Aggie replied. "I never laid eyes on it till now."

"English Eddy was killed with this gun last night. Now, who did it? Come on, now! Who did it?"

"How should I know? What do you think I am—a fortune teller?"

"Now, Aggie Lynch, you listen to me. Tell me what you know, and I'll see you make a clean getaway, and I'll slip you a nice little piece of money too. Now, what do you say?"

"I say you're a great big stiff! What do you think I am?" Aggie wheeled on the detective. "Say, take me out of here. I'd rather be in the cooler than here with him!"

CHAPTER XVII.

As the scornful maiden went out of the door under the escort of Cassidy, Burke bowed gallantly to her like back and blew a kiss from his thick finger tips in mocking reverence for her as an artist in her way. Then when he learned that Edward Gilder had arrived he ordered that the magistrate and the district attorney be admitted and that the son also be sent up from his cell.

"It's a bad business, sir," Burke said with hearty sympathy to the shaken father after the formal greetings that followed the entrance of the two men. "It's a very bad business."

"What does he say?" Gilder questioned.

"Nothing!" Burke answered. "That's why I sent for you. I suppose Mr. Demarest has made the situation plain to you."

"Yes, he has explained it to me. It's a terrible position for my boy. But you'll release him at once, won't you?"

"I can't," Burke replied reluctantly, but bluntly. "You ought not to expect it, Mr. Gilder."

"Inspector," the magistrate cried brokenly, "you—don't mean—"

"I mean, Mr. Gilder, that you've got to make him talk. That's what I want you to do for all our sakes. Will you?"

"I'll do my best," the unhappy man replied.

A minute later Dick, in charge of an officer, was brought into the room. He was pale, a little disheveled from his hours in a cell.

The father went forward quickly and caught Dick's hands in a mighty grip.

"My boy!" he murmured huskily. Then he made a great effort and controlled his emotion to some extent.

"The inspector tells me," he went on, "that you've refused to talk—to answer his questions."

"That wasn't wise under the circumstances," the father remonstrated hurriedly. "However, now, Demarest and I are here to protect your interests, so that you can talk freely. Now, Dick, tell us! Who killed that man? We must know. Tell me."

(To be Continued)

Protection of Canada's Forests

Interesting Report Just Issued by the Commission of Conservation

According to press reports, Sweden proposes to cut off the export of chemical pulp to Great Britain. Naturally, all eyes are immediately turned to Canada to supply the threatened deficiency.

The commission of conservation has just issued a report on "Forest Protection in Canada, 1913-1914," which is of particular interest in this connection. It contains much information respecting the work of the provincial forest services and of the federal departments entrusted with the care of our forests.

Forest fire protection is assuming a large place in public attention. It is obvious that, if Canada is to continue as a wood-producing country, she must conserve her resources of this natural product. The report treats exhaustively of the fire protection of forest lands along railway rights-of-way. Through co-operative action, great headway has been made in securing the reduction of forest losses through fires traceable to railway causes.

The forests of British Columbia and on Dominion lands in the west have been dealt with in reports containing the results of special studies conducted by Dr. C. D. Howe and Mr. J. H. White. The Trent watershed in Ontario, has also received especial attention, in a report of an investigation by Dr. C. D. Howe in the townships of Burleigh and Methuen. This district is important in that, while of very little value as an agricultural area, it is being repeatedly overrun by forest fires and the little remaining merchantable timber destroyed. It is suggested that the area be placed under the control of the Dominion forestry branch for protection from fires and for reforestation.

Refugees Safe in Russian Capital

Are From Regions Invaded by Germans or Exposed to Attack

The Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Chronicle tells of present conditions in the interior of Russia. After describing his journey through a large district from Petrograd and the new spirit of thoroughness that has arisen among the various officials with whom a traveller comes in contact, as well as the military authorities, the correspondent turns to the refugee problem.

"There are said to be, on reliable authority, some 600,000 refugees in Petrograd, which number does not, of course, include the German and Austrian subjects, who, in the first months of the war, from their homes in the Baltic provinces and along the Russo-German frontiers, were sent to points in the interior of Russia. The present refugees are Russian subjects, who were living in the regions invaded last autumn by the Germans, or in places so exposed to attack that the Russian authorities ordered them to leave for the sake of safety."

"The great majority of the fugitives fled, naturally, to Moscow and Petrograd and other large cities, where they could feel fairly safe, and every hotel, lodging or boarding house is full to overflowing and people are sleeping in bathrooms, even in the large Petrograd hotels. Private families have opened their doors to their relatives and friends with the usual boundless Russian hospitality, and have cheerfully inconvenienced themselves for months."

Saved by Orthography

In the British army, when a soldier is confined in the guardroom, for an offence, a written copy of the crime is invariably handed to the commander of the guard. The other day a non-commissioned officer and a party of men were detailed for a certain fatigue. The corporal having given an order, one of the men seemed disinclined to obey, when, after having rebuked him sharply, he shouted in angry tones: "It's a good job for you, me lad, that I can't spell insubordination, or I'd shove you in the guard-room sharp."

A farmer in a small way walked into the offices of one of the fire insurance companies and intimated that he wished to insure his barn and a couple of stacks.

"What facilities have you for extinguishing a fire in your village?" inquired the superintendent of the office.

The man scratched his head and pondered over the matter for a little while. Eventually, he answered:—"Well, it sometimes rains."—Tit-Bits.

Family Affair

"So my daughter has consented to become your wife. Have you fixed the day of the wedding?"

"I will leave that to her."

"Will you have a church or a private wedding?"

"Her mother can decide that."

"What have you to live on?"

"I will leave that entirely to you, sir."

May Have to Charter Food Ships

Switzerland will be compelled to charter trans-Atlantic steamships to bring her own food across the sea under protection of her own flag if the war continues much longer, is the opinion of many persons there.

The view is expressed that Germany's program at sea may mean the starvation of Switzerland unless some such action is taken.



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POUR IT ON PORRIDGE

YOU can't imagine how delicious a dish of Oatmeal Porridge becomes when it is sweetened with "Crown Brand" Corn Syrup.

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They have achieved the distinction of being the most widely used medicine in the world, because millions of people have found them dependable, speedy and sure in their action on stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels.

Compounded from vegetable products, Beecham's Pills are free from harmful minerals and dangerous drugs. They do not promote the physic habit—do not irritate the bowels. Should be taken by every member of the family at the first sign of illness—so mild and effective that they are good for the aged, and for the ills of childhood, are

Worth a Guinea a Box

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helena, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

Nellie, aged four, was gazing intently at the visitor's new bonnet.

"Well, dear," asked the lady at last, "what do you think of it?"

"Oh," replied the small observer, "I think it's all right. Aunt Mary told mamma it was a perfect fright, but it doesn't frighten me any."

"I believe in giving the devil his due."

"Yes, but you generally overdo it."

Anatto, which is used in the coloring of dairy produce, is derived from the fruit of a small tree grown in South America. It closely simulates the appearance of naturally-colored dairy produce.

It takes an average of at least one and a half men to keep one fighting man supplied with munitions, stores, clothes, accoutrements, ships to carry him, and so on.

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